

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1897

MR. FITZGERALD'S REPLY.

Senator White of California repeats in the Call, what he has already said in the Senate, on the subject of annexation.

His strong political friend and supporter, Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, replied to him at length, but the reply had not been published at the date of the sailing of the last steamer. The copy of it, which we have received contains some new matter on the subject, as may be seen on reading such portions of it as we print elsewhere.

In making the point that if Senator White's views are correct, California and Alaska should not have been admitted to the Union, Mr. Fitzgerald shows the Senator's lame conclusions. It is the argument against territorial expansion, urged since the time of the Louisiana purchase. One class of men believe that Uncle Sam has a weak digestion and cannot assimilate in his political stomach all sorts of stuff. The other class are very confident that the American giant can swallow even political ten-penny nails, without doing himself any harm. If the Senator were sure of it, that the annexation of the Islands would give the Democratic party two reliable Senators, he would not hold the gloomy views that he does. At least, this is the inference to be drawn from partisan history.

Mr. Fitzgerald's statement that ten thousand white men can do the work of 25,000 to 30,000 Chinese and Japanese is, we believe, correct. There would have to be, of course, much readjustment, before it could be done. We believe, on the most abundant evidence, that the white man can labor here to great advantage, provided it is made a white man's country by law. That is, that the laborer shall have an interest in the soil, and not be forced to accept leases of land only.

Mr. Fitzgerald's reasons for not pressing white emigration, at present, are certainly sufficient, if it is true that the existence of a penal labor law here, is repulsive to the American farmer, even if it does not affect him.

By the act of our Senate, in ratifying the treaty of annexation, the penal labor contract law was virtually repealed. The moment the American Senate ratifies the treaty, it will be claimed that it is finally repealed.

Mr. Fitzgerald believes that when this event takes place, the introduction of white labor will be feasible.

Mr. Fitzgerald also believes that while the question of annexation is pending it is not advisable to urge white emigration. For, should annexation fail, he believes reciprocity will also fail, and the white emigrant would be left in a bad fix. This is unfortunate. Every hour of delay permits the roots of the Asiatic communities to reach deeper into the soil.

What the result will be, should annexation fail, no one can predict. The United States will not give up the control of these Islands, or exclude them from "their sphere of influence." But much injury would fall upon the great sugar interest, which is the very air of our industrial life.

A GREAT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The politics of Greater New York, in the first movement of its vast population in municipal government, attracts the general attention of the country.

The main interest is fixed on the nomination and election of

Seth Low. He is recognized as the best Mayor the City of Brooklyn ever had. He is the President of Columbia College, and has given it \$1,000,000. And he has now resigned his office, and runs as the Citizens' candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. Bitterly opposed to him is the Regular Republican party. It calls him a mugwump, as he is, a renegade, and a horrible "possimist" since he predicted the downfall of that party, unless it mended its ways. So the Republicans have nominated their own man, and the chances are that the city government will get into the hands of good Republicans will not vote for Mr. Low, because he is independent. They do not wish to see a bad man in office, but they will not see an independent man in office, even if he is a good man, and has proved himself to be so. The amusing feature of the business is, that the Tammany Press delivers pious lectures on the subject of party loyalty, and the great need of party government, because, by pursuing the Republicans to hold out, Tammany will be let in. Innocent and good men, when they are told about these sinful workings in politics, generally say, it is too wicked to be true.

Within a couple of weeks the greatest municipal election ever held in the United States will take place. If Mr. Low is elected, it will be one of the grandest triumphs of good Citizenship, though the Republicans and Democrats will call it the victory of men who wanted boodle only.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

We have received from Mr. Louis Vossion, a copy of his translation into the French language of Mr. C. E. Stevens' "Sources of the Constitution of the United States." It is an interesting incident of our social life, that the resident French Commissioner is the translator of a book which has, for several years, deeply interested the growing class of educated, thinking men in America, who are asking for the why and the wherefore of the supreme fundamental law of the United States.

Valuable it must be also to the French students of political evolution, though every page of it shows by contrast the daring movements of the French democracy, in pushing out into the open sea of political construction, without any, or only a few of those light houses and signals in sight, which guided the navigators of American democracy into the safe and land-locked port of a wise Constitution.

The school master, the college student, the politician, and the average reader, have believed for half a century or more, that the framers of the Constitution got together in 1787, and out of their own brains by the power of genius, composed a written Constitution, which is the marvel of the century, just as one writes a poem or composes a song. After almost a century of silence, men begin to think accurately about the real origin of events and institutions, and discover that one set of events simply grows out of another set of events, and that there is no hap-hazard work in the world.

So it comes, that the men who framed the Constitution did not take a clean sheet of paper, and say, "let us compose a Constitution," but they put into definite, and guarded language the traditions, the ideas, the customs of the people of English origin, always preserving, as Prof. Bryce says, "the roots of the past." So that when the work was done, there was little that was new in it, and much that it contained was English law running back for three hundred years. The miserable failure of the Confederation, which created a government that was not able to take care of itself,

gave way to a supreme government, which had limited power, but whatever power it had, it could exercise in spite of every individual, or combination, or State itself. This was the one great step in advance, the new departure, which has made a nation, and not a community of States.

This book, and that of Douglass Campbell on the same subject have been of absorbing interest to us, who have stood by, and looked on during the creation of this little Republic. The men who framed its Constitution were confronted with a variety of problems, which never appeared to the founders of the American nation, who instead of dealing with mixed races, provided only for a population of English descent, that thought and felt alike, in nearly all things, and was divided only in matters of selfish interest.

A Constitution in order to be permanent must have its roots in the thought of the masses of the people, as these commentators say, but here the "masses" are Hawaiian, Portuguese and Asiatic.

It is only after one reads Mr. Stevens' book, which takes a high rank in American literature, that he can see the real nature of the problems in these Islands, and what the inevitable drift in events must be.

THE ARBITRATION.

Settlement of the issues to be passed upon by the arbitrators, in the Japanese immigration matter, seems to be arrived at, or nearly so.

The request by our Government for a clearer statement of the propositions which the Japanese Government desired to submit to arbitration, has drawn from it such a statement. As the correspondence is not published, we cannot furnish any accurate or reliable statement of the issues. We presume that all, and every point in dispute is submitted. The proposal to arbitrate, by our own Government, seems to be dignified, just and politic; but, on the whole, as a "game in politics," if one chooses to so regard it, the Japanese perhaps, have the advantage. On many of the points made in this international controversy, our own Government is backed by the Judicial authority of the Federal Government. On several important points, the case is entirely novel. For instance, the Supreme Court of the United States holds that Congress may pass laws which nullify, or break the most solemn treaty, and the President is bound to execute the laws. But you ask the Supreme Court, what are the rights of the nation that complains of the United States when a treaty is broken? What is its remedy? How can any treaty be good for anything if any nation may break it, if it chooses? The Supreme Court replies: (Mr. Justice Field giving the opinion); "the Supreme Court has nothing to do with that. We only say what effect the law of Congress has on our own Government's officials. We have nothing to do with foreign Governments. They have no connection with our judiciary system. They must look to the executive. If, as a nation, the United States nullifies a treaty, the nation complaining must enforce its claim, if it has any, either by war or arbitration."

Up to the present time, in international dealings, questions precisely, or even nearly, like the ones now at issue between the Hawaiian and Japanese Governments have never been presented before any tribunal of arbitration. The trial of these issues will be, therefore, of great interest to international jurists.

The selection of the arbitrators is only a question of detail. At one time, we were informed on high authority, that the Japanese would be willing to leave the matter to the American Government for decision. But the attitude of

the jingo Press has irritated the Japanese, and they will probably insist on European arbitrators, who may or may not be friendly to the American, and Hawaiian view of the case. As we have said before in these columns, what a Court will do no one can predict. The British became aware of this uncertainty in the "Alabama" case, and the Americans, in the "Hali-fax" case.

At the very moment when the Japanese Government had instructed Mr. Shimamura to accelerate the arbitration scheme as rapidly as possible, the American jingo Press was filled with long dispatches from Washington stating that the American Government was "aroused," that Admiral Miller had sent a mysterious dispatch about the Naniwa's withdrawal from port; the sending down of the Wheeling, and "great activity" in the Navy yard. These views are cordially reflected by the jingo element here. Of course, the withdrawal of the Naniwa, when arbitration has been agreed upon, is too simple a thing to satisfy the inflamed mind. It can only feel that it has really grasped the situation by fervently believing that there is about to be a sudden and violent explosion of Japanese wrath, out of a clear sky.

If the Japanese are not big fools, they will see, as any cheerful idiot can tell them, that the proper thing to do is to wait until the arbitrators have decided against them, and then say, they are not satisfied and appeal to the "God of battles."

The Minneapolis Tribune, after discussing the prompt action of the Hawaiian Senate in ratifying the Treaty of Annexation, says that the Chinese in Hawaii do not oppose it, but the Japanese residents are not satisfied with it. It does not understand why the Portuguese should be unfriendly to it. The Tribune says:

The prompt acceptance of the treaty by the ruling power in Hawaii will, we think, greatly strengthen annexation sentiment in this country and make ratification by the senate, when congress meets, easy. The impression is growing that we need those islands for the protection of our Pacific coast and our trade in the Pacific ocean, and that it would be suicidal to permit them to fall into the hands of any European power, or of Japan. If we do not take them now that they are offered to us, we may not get the chance again to secure them so easily. Whatever the foreign complications growing out of annexation may be, they will be less now than they will be hereafter if action is delayed.

The two features of a vigorous American policy at the present time are the annexation of Hawaii and the freedom of Cuba. To these two policies the McKinley administration is virtually committed, and in the carrying out of such policy it will receive the support of congress without regard to party divisions. Some few Republicans may oppose annexation and interference in Cuba; but there will be enough Democratic and Populist and independent support to more than make up for the disaffected Republicans.

A letter from a prominent man in Washington, who is in favor of annexation, but holds conservative or pessimistic views, remarks that "annexation seems to be near at hand." Of course this is only an opinion, but to us it has value, because the past judgments of this gentleman, in political matters, have been usually correct, though not always so. His name, if given, would be recognized at once by those who know that the annexationists owe him a debt of gratitude, which cannot easily be discharged, and the nature of which will, at some distant period only be revealed.

The statement sent to the American papers, that a party of young people from these Islands deliberately insulted Liliuokalani, while traveling on the same train from San Francisco to Chicago is gleefully repeated in the Argonaut and other papers. The extract from a letter written to her parents by Miss Alice Jones,

which appears in another column, disposes of the matter in a convincing way, as at the date of writing, Miss Jones knew nothing whatever of the malicious despatch which had gone over the lines.

As the cultivation of the nutmeg may become a valuable industry here, if properly conducted, we inform our readers that Dr. O. Warburg, has published a valuable treatise on the subject in the German language. The title of it is "Die Muskatnuss," and it is published in Leipzig, price 20 marks (\$4.76).

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

What is Being Done in the Different Branches.

A large number of the following circular, inviting young men to the Y. M. C. A. Bible-study class, has been sent about the city:

"Dear Friend:—We would like to invite you to our Bible-study class, which meets on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. We are studying the 'Life and Writings of Paul.' Our lesson Sunday will be a review of Paul's early days and Paul as a student. 'In College at Jerusalem.'—Acts xxi:3. 'His Teacher.'—Acts v:34. 'A Member of the Sanhedrim.'—Acts vi:12. 'A Doctor of the Law.'—Acts xxi:3. 'His Studies.'—Bible, Tradition Greek. 'In College of Experience.'—Phil. iv:11-13. 'Adversity, Prosperity, Contentment.'—The Source of His Knowledge."

"This is just after our men's meeting, which begins at 4 o'clock. We serve lunch to the class, to make best use of the time. Very sincerely,

"PHILIP H. DODGE,

"Chairman, Committee."

A meeting of the committee, appointed to select an assistant secretary for the Y. M. C. A., will be held this morning. A letter from Mr. Brock, the gentleman who was to have come as assistant, recommending a young man of the University of California for that position, was received by the Australia. Mr. Brock speaks very highly of him, and makes reference to fine athletic records held by him.

The Y. M. C. A. Review will be out at the end of the week. Following are some of the things contained therein: Article by A. B. Wood on "Endowment for the Association as a Means of Support for Current Work."

Reports of the Employment and Educational Committees.

Notes on the work of the Y. M. C. A. and news of the various associations of the world.

"Morning Watch," or "Secret Prayer Life."

Gymnasium recreation this evening.

Regular classes tomorrow evening.

Lights are being arranged differently in the gymnasium to make handball playing possible.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

Minister Shimamura Presents Reply to Japan.

In the last communication to Japan by the Government on the immigration controversy, Japan was asked to specify the particular points to be referred to arbitration. On Monday Minister Shimamura called at the Foreign Office and presented to Minister Cooper the reply of the Japanese Government.

It is understood that the reply differed somewhat from the specifications of the Government, but in the main they are very close to the points made by Hawaii. The specifications were amended slightly by the Government, and will be submitted by Minister Shimamura to his Government.

It is also understood that in addition this Government suggested the propriety of submitting the question for arbitration to three eminent jurists, one to be selected by each Government and the third to be selected by the other two.

On Citizenship.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you please answer the following questions through your paper: 1. Is the naturalization law of the United States of America a national law, or does each State make its own naturalization laws? 2. How long does a foreigner have to be in the country before he declares his intention or takes out his first papers, and after taking his first papers, how long does he have to remain in the country to get his final papers and become a citizen? 3. Is there any State in the Union where a foreigner can become a citizen and vote on a six-months' or a year's residence?

By answering the above you will oblige an INQUIRER.

Honolulu, October 11.

The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."

A State may grant citizenship under State laws, but the person receiving the grant is not a citizen of the United States.

Section 2165 of the Laws of the United States provides that a person who desires to become a citizen, must declare his intention to become so, two years before he can be admitted. And he must have resided five years within the United States before he can receive a certificate of naturalization.

Some States admit persons to citizenship within a brief period, but, as we have said, this is not citizenship of the United States.—[Ed.]

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A FABRICATION.

No Truth in Sensational Story of Insult.

Young People From Hawaii Were Invited by the Ex-Queen Into Her Car to Sing.

A letter received in the Australia's mail Tuesday by Mr. P. C. Jones from his daughter, Miss Alice Jones, puts the brand of a lie on the sensational story, published in the United States, of an insult offered to ex-Queen Liliuokalani, by some of Honolulu's well-known and popular young people who were on the same train with the ex-Queen from San Francisco to Chicago recently. Even before the arrival of the letter from Miss Jones the story was not believed in Honolulu. The personality of the young people, whose names were involved, would not permit the ill-mannered action of which they were accused, and the article in the newspapers was considered absurd on the face of it.

At the same time, the families and the friends of the young people were indignant, and it was thought that the characters of all of Honolulu's young people were assailed in a way. Mr. Jones has kindly allowed this paper to use that portion of his daughter's letter which touches on the subject.

It seems that several Honolulu young people were on the same train East with the ex-Queen, and that they sang in her car. But they were first invited into the car by the ex-Queen, and were asked to sing for her. Jack Atkinson was not even on the train. He met his young friends in Chicago and accompanied them to their hotel. In her letter Miss Jones speaks of the singing merely as one of the incidents of the trip. Mr. Jones thinks she could not have seen the sensational story, or she would otherwise have given a fuller explanation than she does. After telling of the arrival in Chicago, and speaking of the hotel, Miss Jones says: "Jack Atkinson met us at the train, and he brought us up to the Auditorium Hotel. We had quite a Honolulu delegation on the train: Mattie, Ivy Richardson, Hattie Hitchcock, Ethelwyn Castle, Arthur Baldwin in our car; Liliuokalani, Joe Haleluhi and his wife, Carson Kenyon and a young fellow by the name of Burke, in another car; Ah Lo, too. Rev. Mr. Munroe and his son were also on the train. "Liliuokalani smiled very sweetly to us all and told Ah Lo she would like to have us come up in her car and sing. So one evening we did. She sat in her drawing room and we all sat in the main part of the car and serenaded her."

And this is the simple incident which some ambitious penny-a-liner has warmed over into a story of insult to the ex-Queen. It was courteous of Liliuokalani to invite the young people to sing. It was courteous of them to respond. It is thought that the ex-Queen herself would resent the interpretation put upon the singing by the newspapers were she aware that such a story had been circulated.

Mr. James' Business Here.

T. K. James, former chief steward of the O. S. S. Australia, who arrived on that steamer Tuesday, is stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel. As announced in yesterday's Advertiser, he is here looking into the matter of hotels. Mr. James has the backing of a number of Western capitalists, who have entrusted him with the work of examining carefully into such points as favorable location, cost of maintenance and other important matters. All capital necessary is behind the project, so it is very likely that Honolulu will soon see a first-class hotel in the course of construction.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuritis, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it eradicates the

Last

Vestige of those impurities which have been developing, perhaps for years, in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail, because Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease, which is in the blood. Thousands testify that they have been absolutely cured of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although they had become discouraged by the failure of other medicines to give any relief. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.